THE DEATHLESS DEAD AT OAKWOOD

BY MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN

Notable Tombstones and Shafts in Famous Oakwood Cemetery

1—Thomas Hill Watts. 2—Confederate Graves. 3—W. O. Baldwin. 4—Amey R. Tree. 5—Nicholas H. Cobbs. 6—Notable Shafts. 7—Col. Charles T. Pollard. 8—J. J. Flowers. 9—Capt. W. P. Howell. 10—William L. Yancey. 11—Thomas B. Scott. 12—H. W. Hilliard. 13—Josiah Morris. 14—Gen. James Clanton.

Among all nations, whether civilized or savage, the place of the dead is hallowed as sacred.

Who would deem a visit to Paris complete without seeing Pere Lachaise, which covers acres of territory and holds the dust of the great ones of France? What tourist fails to go to Westminster Abbey in London, or Campo Santo in Genoa, Italy, or Arlington, Rockhill, Congressional Cemetery or Georgetown when in Washington? Who would go to Richmond and not see Hollywood; or to Louisville without a visit to Cave Hill; or New Orleans and not spend an hour at La Materie, or Charleston without going to Magnolia, or Mobile without seeing her Magnolia, or Savannah without a ride to Bonaventure?

Montgomery's cemetery, old Oakwood, holds the sacred dust of distinguished dead, and while lacking in the beauty of some of the more famous burying places of the earth, it has the natural possibilities to make it of marked attractiveness if a landscape gardener were employed and the means supplied. The hill and sloping knolls, the plateaus and ravines afford the broken lines that lend themselves to beautification.

The attendants of the cemetery have recently put it in good order, burning grass and pruning trees, and making it as sightly as possible, and a recent visit gave the recalled sentiment: "Lest we forget."

There are at Oakwood a few very handsome monuments, and many plots that are kept in order. There are some lots pathetically bare of growing plants because the family is extinct and there is none to tend and cherish the sacred mounds.

The graveyard is almost a century old, and there are some graves that are unmarked and forgotten. There are graves of the poor marked by a board that soon falls into decay and the name is lost.

SOLDIERS' REST.

In serried rows, like a line of battle, on a hillside at old Oakwood, there are more than a regiment of men in grey awaiting the command, "Arise!" These "soldiers true," died in the hospital and homes of Montgomery during the war, of wounds or disease and were sons of the South from many different States.

At each was placed in his narrow house a modest headboard of wood bearing his name and home was placed by friendly hands, but as the years passed many of them fell to earth, and by the blundering attempts of a negro workman those headboards that had fallen were gathered into a pile too late to be restored with identification. For this reason a large number of the stone that now mark the graves bear the melancholy word "Unknown."

On the close of the war there was a prompt movement to raise funds with which to have those soldiers who were interred in isolated graves near battlefields removed to cemeteries in the vicinity of the battlefields. Hundreds of bodies were thus removed with money raised throughout the South. Also many soldiers from Montgomery who fell in battle or died away from home were brought back to old Oakwood for burial. These are mainly in private lots.

Among the very first Confederate monuments to be erected in the South was that at Soldiers' Rest in Oakwood. The Ladies' Memorial Association erected it there within a year or two after the close of hostilities.

Later, in July 1894, the Independent Rifles reared a shaft to the memory of the members of that company.

On the 26th of April each year the Memorial Association assembles Memorial Day at Oakwood, where wreaths, repairs to the cemetery to hear addresses upon the heroism of the Confederacy and to decorate with flowers the graves and monuments of the "deathless dead."

Graves Flower Strewn.

At this time not only the fallen heroes in Soldier's Rest are garlanded with immortelles, but over the graves of the peerless leaders who are entombed in family lots throughout the cemetery gems are fitted to the military emblems of the city and each grave is strewn with flowers.

To tell the whole story and find the distinguished men and women who are buried at Oakwood would mean the years of labor and research. Famous Generals, Governors, diplomats, statesmen, men of letters, men of science, jurists, politicians, divines—the dust of them and of little children in unmarked graves—the beginning and the end and the passing on, dust coming, life, death and the unanswered why whence!

Who could array the names that are carved upon those shafts and say which was the greatest of these? Who can weigh in comparison the quality of courage displayed by each or of the quality of mind, or the sincerity of motive, or the nobility of statesmanship? Who would dare?

There is Clanton, Lomax, Whittaker, Ebb, Sellers, Ball, Clopton, Lanier, Goldthwaite, Vandiver, Arrington, Oates, Wilkerson, Hilliard, Watts, Pettapatrick, Captain Howell of the war of 1812; Bishop Cobbs, Governor Morris, Charles T. Pollard, William O. Baldwin, and many more men of fame and of merit are buried there.

Oldest Grave There.

It has been almost a century since she whose slab reads, "Amey Tree" passed from earth, but although this young woman died in 1812 she was not interred at Oakwoodw for some years later.

An old paper containing cemetery statistics says: "The first interment in our City Cemetery was that of Mrs. William H. Jones, daughter of Hewitt Pounce, who died in the month of 1818. The children of widow Hewitt were the next persons buried. Nothing of a permanent character has been erected over those earliest graves, their precise locality long has been unknown. The oldest inscription in the cemetery is upon a marble slab over the remains of the consort of the founder of Montgomery, Mrs. Charlotte Andrews Goldthwaite, daughter of Governor Morton of Massachusetts. This estimable lady died August 17, 1818 and was originally interred in the 'old graveyard,' now the west end of the cemetery, her remains were re-interred many years afterwards by her son, the late Andrew Dill Goldthwaite, in the part, about half way between the Jewish yard and the main entrance on the south side. Mr. Jacob King of the Methodist Episcopal church informed us recently that a child that being in 'Alabama town,' (one of the three little settlements projected on the present site of Montgomery), at the time of Mrs. Dexter's death, he sent the coffin to officiate on the occasion. It is to be regretted that our citizens, when the grave of Mr. Andrew Dexter (who died and was buried in Mobile in 1837), could be identified, did not have his remains removed and re-interred by the side of his consort."

WILLIAM BURR HOWELL.

In a grave that is marked with a modest headstone lies William Burr Howell, who, unknowingly, made insertion. was born in Trenton, N. J., February 25, 1795.

Mr. Howell died in this city March 16, 1863, an event adding to the many bereavements destined for the family of the President of the Confederacy during the four years of his onerous bondage.

Mr. Howell came from a distinguished ancestry and was a cultivated gentleman and pious Christian. He was the fourth son of Governor Richard Howell and Keziah Burr of New Jersey.

Governor Howell had a glorious military record, having been a member of the Continental line and signalling his patriotism during the Revolution by assisting in the destruction of the cargo of tea brought to Greenwich, N. J., by the Greyhound, November, 1774.

The next year he was made captain of the Fifth Company or the 2nd Battalion in the New Jersey line, and placed in garrison on the Highlands on the Hudson. He accompanied his battalion to Canada in the expedition against Quebec and his company fired the first gun on the Plains of Abraham.

Captain Howell was promoted to a Majority in 1776 and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth with such marked distinction as to merit and receive the commendation of General Washington.

Deed of Self-Sacrifice.

The day before the battle of Monmouth Major Howell had been granted leave to visit his twin brother who was in a dying condition and although in civilian's clothes, ready for his journey he went into the battle and fought as a private.

This deed of self-sacrifice was warmly commended by Washington and the Major was later chosen to execute a mission to the city of Albany in New York, which was then in possession of the British.

While in New York he not only attended to his detail with success, but also brought at his own expense a quantity of clothing for the ragged troops of the Continental Army.

When the war was over Major Howell returned to his law practice and in the course of time became the Chancellor of State.

The New Jersey Gazette says that in 1783 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court which office he held until 1795 when he became Governor of the State, an office to which he was elected eight successive terms and finally declined, on ninth nomination because of failing health.

Governor Howell's daughter Sarah was one of the twelve young ladies chosen to strew flowers in the path of George Washington at the Trenton Bridge, and it was the Governor himself who wrote the poetic welcome recited upon the General's arrival.

Father of Mrs. Davis.

When William Burr Howell, who is buried in Montgomery, the father of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, was quite young, he was appointed an officer in the Marine Corps and served with distinction under Commodore Decatur in the war of 1812 in the engagements on the Lakes.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis in her memorial volumes of her husband says of her father, William Howell, in speaking of the fight: "Though quite ill, he had come on deck to participate in the fight. At one time the fire was so hot that a stool was shot from under him, and a tin cup of water, which was being handed to him at the time, was struck out of his hand by another ball. He was three times commended in orders for extraordinary gallantry in action."

After peace was declared, Mr. Howell, a naval officer on half pay and on leave, went down the Mississippi to Natchez. Very soon after arriving he became acquainted with Mr. Joseph his large family. This was the birth of Jefferson Davis. A warm friendship sprang up between the two men, a friendship that was later bound by three intermarriages.

Builds The Briars.

Mr. Howell, after his marriage built him a large, old-fashion house in Natchez, called "The Briars." The location commanded a fine view, being upon the "bluff" and overlooking agreeable surroundings.

Mrs. Davis in speaking of the romance of her courtship by her husband says: "Mr. Joseph E. Davis came to see the family when I was 16, and urged my mother to let me go to him for a visit. After much hesitance the request was accorded; but as I was reading hard then to finish my course of English and Latin studies it was not until the next year that the visit was paid. The steamboats of that time were literally floating palaces of ease and luxury. They were much larger than now, and I have never seen any hotel where the food was so exquisitely prepared or the provision of dainties so great. Fresh fruits and the most beautiful flowers were sent to the captain's table at every stopping place by the planters and their families, to whom the boat meant ice, new books, and every other luxury New Orleans could furnish or their purposes command. A journey on one of these packets was an ideal mode of travel."

Judge Winchester.

Miss Howell was traveling under the chaperonage of Judge George Winchester of whom she says: "I hope I may be excused for paying here a passing tribute to Judge Winchester, a saintly man, to whom I owe the little learning I have acquired, and also my realization of my childish ideal of 'Great Heart.' He was an eminent lawyer, and incorruptible jurist, a strong thinker, and a devoted, self-sacrificing, faithful friend. His charity was as wide as his heroism. He taught me for twelve years gratuitously, and in the hard methods a learned man is apt to adopt who has no experience in the art of pedagogics."

The gentleman so splendidly complimented by Mrs. Davis was the great uncle of Mrs. J. M. Winchester of this city, and it was through the influence of Judge Winchester that the father of Montgomery's popular citizen was induced to remove from Massachusetts to Mississippi.

How interesting reads the letter written by Varina Howell to her mother from "The Diamond Place," the neighboring plantation to Hurricane.

Description of Davis.

"Today Uncle Joe sent, by his younger brother (did you know he had one?) an urgent invitation to me to go at once to 'The Hurricane.' I do not know whether this Mr. Jefferson Davis is young or old. He lives both at home, but I believe he is old, for from what I hear he is only two years younger than you are. (Mr. Davis was then 36 years old). He impresses me as a remarkable kind of man, but of uncertain temper, and has a way of taking for granted that everybody agrees with him when he expresses an opinion, which offends me; yet he is most agreeable and has a peculiarly sweet voice and a winning manner of asserting himself. The fact is he is the kind of person I should expect to rescue one from a mad dog at any risk, but to insist upon a Stoical indifference to the fright afterward. I do not think I shall ever like him as I do his brother Joe. Would you believe it he is refined and cultivated and yet is a Democrat!"

This critical and analytical miss of 17 soon found herself visiting at "Hurricane" and part of her hours employed in reading aloud to her host so inspiring a love as Congressional debates, and greatly enjoying the comments of the lively brothers.

In the spring of 1845, a few months later, the marriage took place.

While living in Montgomery with President and Mrs. Davis Mr. Howell died and is buried in the left side of the main drive of Oakwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Howell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, died in Canada, and is buried there. It was the daughter's intention to bring the body of her mother to this city that her two parents would lie side by side in death. This wish she never executed in her own life, but there is a rumor that a descendant will within the near future carry out this plan.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick's grave is in the west end of Oakwood, overlooking the industrial section of the city. In his life he loved the serene quiet of the hills and valleys, and manifested that love by living upon it. The smoke of factories and engines had no part in his thoughts.

Charles T. Pollard, however, whose grave is in the same section, was a man who must be named among the pioneer industrial promoters, for it was who who is remembered as among our first local railroad builders.

Governor Fitzpatrick was born in Georgia in 1800 and had the misfortune to lose both parents when he was still a mere lad. His elder brothers were as a father to him, however, and he grew to manhood under the kindliest surroundings. He often said that he had received school only six months in his life, but despite the lack of school attendance he was a man of a large and varied information, and held many offices of honor and trust during his long and useful life of "three score years and ten."

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Fitzpatrick began the practice of law in Montgomery, but after an experience of a few years on account of ill health, he abandoned the profession for the call of the land, and returned to his plantation on the edge of Montgomery County, where he dispensed a lavish hospitality for the forty remaining years of his life.

Forced into Politics.

Ever a popular man and delightful personality Mr. Fitzpatrick was forced into politics by his friends. He was elected to the office of Governor in 1841 and re-elected without opposition two years later. On the death of Mr. Lewis of Lowndes he was appointed by Governor Chapman to the vacancy in the United States Senate. Again in 1852 he was appointed to the Senate, this time by Governor Collier, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. King who had resigned. Two years later the Legislature elected him to a full term of six years. During the administration of Buchanan Senator Fitzpatrick was chosen by his fellow senators as president pro tem of that body. In 1860 he was chosen as vice-presidential candidate by one wing of his party, upon the ticket with Douglas of Illinois. He declined the compliment. He did not favor Secession, deeming it "a rash and impractical remedy for the grievances which he admitted the Southern States might justly complain; yet he withdrew from Washington with his colleagues."

Retires to His Home.

He retired to his home and exerted himself for his country, giving all the aid and comfort to the Confederate cause in his power.

In 1866 he was chosen to represent Autauga County in the Constitutional Convention, and was unanimously chosen to preside over that very able body. Soon thereafter he was disfranchised, but continued to take a warm personal interest in public affairs until his death in 1869. His body lay in state in the capitol.

An estimate of his merits made at the time of his death records that he was a man "of personal honor, considération, fidelity, truth, and warmth of understanding. He was never accused of deserting a principle, abandoning a friend, or failing to perform a public or personal obligation. He was habitually firm, prudent, circumspect, and moderate. He was courteous, affable, and of a genial and obliging disposition."

Difficulties in His Way.

His first wife was a Miss Elmore and the second a Miss Blassingame of Perry County.

NICHOLAS HANNER COBBS.

Bishop Cobbs was born in Bedford County, Virginia, February 5th, 1809, and as a boy and youth knew nothing but the influence of the church which he later served with such power. He was baptised in infancy he was never confirmed until the day that he was ordained a deacon, May 23rd 1834.

At seventeen years of age he became a school teacher, and while still very young he opened a school in his own home in Bedford County, and while conducting school, at the end of two years he had built two brick churches. Such a man very naturally was called to other places and he was given many charges but remained with his first charge for thirteen years, feeling that it was a divine obligation. At the request of the officers of the University of Virginia Rev. Mr. Cobbs was appointed professor of that institution. As an illustration of his sweet spirit the following story is told by one of his biographers.

His Sweet Spirit.

"On one occasion when Mr. Cobbs was dining at a friend's house, a student of the University amused himself, after the undergraduate fashion, and thought that he was amusing others, by jokes that reflected upon the clerical vocation. Mr. Cobbs said nothing and did not manifest the least annoyance; but as the company was about to rise from the table he went up to the young man, and, taking his hand in a friendly grasp, said to the host, friend, I am greatly obliged to you for this occasion. We of the clergy seldom have our faults told us plainly, and I trust that I shall profit by your discourse." The youth's discomfiture was complete yet he had no ground for anger; and the incident gave the chaplain an influence that no amount of preaching could have brought.

When St. Paul's Church of Petersburg needed a peacemaker between factions it was this sweet spirited man who was sent to that parish by Bishop Meade.

In 1842 Mr. Cobbs was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Geneva College, and well did he deserve the honor, for he had been a close student and had become a ripe scholar.

The next parish to which Dr. Cobbs was called was that of St. Paul's Church in Cincinnati.

Scarcely had he entered upon his new work when the clergy of Indiana elected him their Bishop. The laity did not concur in the election, however, as they deemed his acceptance improbable for many reasons.

Missionary Bishop.

In 1841 he was elected Missionary Bishop of the Republic of Texas, but did not assume his duties as the lower House thought it inexpedient to undertake church extension in that country.

Whitaker says: "It is a record seldom equalled, and disclosing a character and a reputation seldom paralleled, that a presbyter should, within the period of four years, have the eyes of three dioceses and of the Episcopate of the general church turned upon him as one fit to be a Bishop in the household of faith."

In speaking of his method of ministration Dr. Whitaker says: "It has been said that when he visited a congregation with which the chief object to get out of town at the earliest opportunity that decency allowed. He visited the sick and the afflicted at their homes. He catechised the children in Sunday School. He gathered the negroes and preached to them the gospel. He met with vestries and discussed their present difficulties and future prospects. He counselled with the clergy as brother with brother. No one of a Bishop's many duties in a congregation did he neglect or willingly omit. He was never happier than when the parish minister unfolded an extensive Episcopal program for the visitor."

Bishop Cobbs entered upon a church building era when 1850, and the congregational growth continued without abatement. He was wholly mindful of the welfare of the church, and the future welfare of the church, and the future welfare of the diocese. He carefully planned and steps taken looking to an endowment fund with which to carry on the development work.

Difficulties in His Way.

His road was not strewn with flowers, for the work of building was not physical obstacles almost beyond human endurance at times. The Bishop testified that in his visitations he was no stranger to mortifications, privations and dangers; not the least of which was the occasional necessity of camping four days in the rain on the bank of a constantly rising river, "waiting for a steamboat that might be due every hour but did not come at all."

Amongst other things that compelled his endeavors was the Diocesan Missionary Society, the relief of the aged clergy, religious work in the schools, and the theological tone of the whole body due to the influences of new movements in the religious world.

Bishop Cobbs was given an indefinite leave of absence towards the close of his life because of falling health, and during this period he visited England, but he never been in our church, in the hope of establishing in Montgomery a church of the starting point of a vast ecclesiastical development. He wrote under date of January 18, 1858, that a cathedral would "enable a Bishop to be not simply chairman of the convention, but the head, the motive power and the controlling agent, of his diocese, and thus let him be a leader among men, not a follower in the rear." He was a real Bishop in the gospel sense of the word. He did not long to live to be the presiding officer of this edifice and system for he deemed himself unworthy, meek and lowly Christian that he was, but he dwelt much upon the necessity for such a cathedral as the mother church of the church.

Although a born and devoted Southerner he was opposed to secession and prayed that he might not live to see it. Realizing that the storm was gathering near, he gathered his family about him in Montgomery, and, as they followed and blessing his children, like a patriarch of old he exclaimed: "Behold, I die, but I am, and those that Thou hast given me." He died on January 31, 1861, an hour before Alabama seceded from the Union.

WILLIAM LOWNDES YANCEY.

With fifty years behind secession the historians are beginning to estimate the true causes of it and the real leaders.

Yancey is not a survivor of the period but will say that the inspiring genius of the great eventuation was William Lowndes Yancey.

In a letter written from Montgomery to James S. Slaughter in 1856, Mr. Yancey said: "I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stables. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. The remedy of the South is not in such a progress; it is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us—no sectional party can ever do it; but if we could do as our fathers did, organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—and it is only in them that we can hope for an effective movement—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

It was with this purpose in mind, with this plan of action at heart, that prompted Mr. Yancey to travel over the South making that series of public addresses which, for eloquence, and power of logic placed him among the world's most renowned orators.

A South Carolinian.

William L. Yancey was the son of a distinguished South Carolina lawyer and his mother was Miss Caroline Bird, of Georgia, whose ancestral home was the "Aviary."

His early career was most promising, but owing to an unfortunate engagement with a gentleman of Greenville, S. C., in which the latter was killed, Mr. Yancey became estranged from that State and settled in Alabama in 1836. He was a lawyer, planter and politician, eminent in each of his professions. He was a member of the Senate and of the House of the Alabama Legislature, a member of Congress and of the Confederate Senate.

It was while a member of the House of Congress that he was engraved in a duel with Hon. Thomas Clingman, of North Carolina, also of that body. The trouble resulted after the passage of personal remarks between the two men on the floor of debate.

The exchange of shots resulted in no injury to either party and a reconciliation took place at the instance of mutual friends.

Early Called a Fire-Eater.

As early as 1844 Mr. Yancey was called the "fire-eater," because he was so fearless with his denunciations of the policies of statesmen whose opinions he opposed.

Mr. Yancey was at the head of the electoral ticket from Alabama which cast the vote for Buchanan for President. He was also placed at the head of the Alabama delegation, with a number of eminent statesmen, to the famous Charleston Convention in 1860. In the Baltimore convention which followed he exercised a controlling influence. His ability as a speaker was transcendent, and his courage both moral and physical, unsurpassed. He was sincere in his belief of all he advocated looking to the honor of the State and the security or the rights of the people. He was chairman of the committee which drew up the ordinance of secession of Alabama from the Union. The old document begins: "The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions, and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and the people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security."

The preamble, ordinance and resolution, were drawn by Yancey, all in his own handwriting.

Was the Master Spirit.

A writer of the times says: "It would be no disparagement to any member of the Convention when it is said that Mr. Yancey was the master spirit, possessing above all others, in the boldness of his conceptions, in the energies of his purposes, and in the splendid gifts of argumentative eloquence."

As chairman he made a report from the Committee of Thirteen upon the formation of a Provisional and Permanent Government between the States of the United States.

He spoke not only on that subject, but upon the merits of secession as well as a number of reports, motions and resolutions looking to perfect the system of government which he had assisted in formulating.

President Davis appointed Mr. Yancey Commissioner, to England and France, his mission being to secure from these governments official recognition. Failing in this, Mr. Yancey returned home in the summer of 1862 and took the seat in the Confederate Senate to which his State had elected him. He was occupying this position at the time of his death, which occurred near Montgomery, July, 1863, in the 49th year of his age.

For twenty-two years he had been in civil service and none ever questioned his intellectual superiority or his patriotism.

His Oratory Splendid.

There are those still living in this city who "recall the splendor of his oratory, and it is a truth that for three successive days he spoke to the eager multitudes in a great assemblage, preceding the war, and on each occasion the warehouse where he spoke was filled to overflowing with applauding listeners. The quality of his voice, the choice of his words, the charming personality of the man, made an undeniable appeal to all who heard him.

His grave is marked with a shaft, and as there is none of his family living in Montgomery, the lot, surrounded by an iron fence, is inkept and save on Decoration Day no wreaths are there.

On the north face of the shaft are the words:

"Sacred to the memory of William Lowndes Yancey, born at Shoals of Ogeechee, Warren County, Ga., August 10, 1814. Died near Montgomery, Ala., July 27, 1863."

On the east side is what someone has designated as his political creed:

"Called to public life
In the most critical hour of his country's fortune,
He was a man whose love of truth,
Devotion to right, stern integrity,
And reverence for manly honor,
Made him a leader among men.

Virtue gave him strength,
Courage upheld his convictions,
Heroism inspired him. With fearless-ness.
His sense of responsibility
Never consulted popularity,
Nor did his high position claim homage
Save on the ground of worth,
Justified in all his deeds.

For his country's sake he loved the South
For the sake of the South
He loved his country."

On the south side is what has been called his religious creed:

"Believing in God
He trusted in Christ;
And the throne of prayer
Of his life
Growing to its fuller years
Ever Was
That Faith, Hope and Charity
Unmasking Pride,
Divinely One,
Might alone have his heart
As Their
Hallowed Home."

HENRY WASHINGTON HILLIARD.

Near the entrance gate of Oakwood is the Hilliard lot, the several shafts and head stones setting forth the lofty virtues of the members of this family there. On the shaft at the head of the lot is the inscription:

"Henry W. Hilliard, Minister to Belgium, Representative in Congress from the Montgomery district, Minister to Brazil and author of a letter in behalf of the annexation of Texas to the Union that empire. Author of D'Vane, and Poems, Political, Forensic, at Home and Abroad, a friend of liberty all over the world. A Christian."

It was Mr. Hilliard's wish that these lines should be carved upon his tomb, and in fact it is said that he not only wrote this epitaph but also those of the others of his family resting in the same lot.

He was a man of pronounced literary attainments, a brilliant writing with fluency and grace.

In debate he was the one contemporaneous public speaker who could engage William L. Yancey that he would not demolish him with his oratorical powers. Hilliard's sarcasm, and skillful handling of his opponent's weapons, and one has only to see the portrait in the Department of Archives and History in this city to get an impression of his debonaire manner and sinister smile. Those who knew him personally declare that the portrait is not the likeness of the man at his best, and is not true to life. Hilliard was a gentleman to the generation of a score of years ago, but that is not the case now. He of Hilliard, slender, courtly—the embyronic diplomat.

His Handsome Old Home.

At the head of Washington Street he had his residence, which is still there. He is its quiet restraint at the top of the hill, and is a handsome old home, one of the handsomest homes of the city.

Hilliard was a native of North Carolina, also of that body. The trouble resulted after the passage of personal remarks between the two men on the floor of debate.

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Views of State Rights.

Mr. Hilliard was one of State's rights were that under the Constitution each State had the inalienable right to look after its domestic affairs. He opposed secession and was Yancey's eternal opponent in debates upon the subject. However, when secession came, he, like Benjamin Perry of South Carolina, and many another true patriot, declared

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The Deathless Dead at Oakwood

(Continued from Preceding Page)

that if his country insisted on going to the devil, he'd go with it. He was sent in 1861 as the commissioner of the Confederate States to treat with Tennessee preparatory to the admission of that State, and he accomplished the object satisfactorily. The following year, he raised a legion of 5,000 men, and entered the service with it, but after some months resigned his commission. After the war he removed to Augusta, Ga., and it was in that State that he died.

His first wife was a Miss Bedell, of Georgia, and his second Mrs. Mayo, mother of Mrs. George C. Ball, the brilliant newspaper woman, who is a member of the editorial staff of one of the State's leading dailies.

DR. WILLIAM OWEN BALDWIN.

"He impressed one as does the grand old forest tree,
That plants its roots too deep for man to shake,
That lifts its head too high for grief to break,
That with unflinching lightning flash and thunder stroke
Retains its vital sap and heart of oak."

This estimate of Doctor Baldwin was made by one of his old time admirers, and confirmed by another who knew and loved him.

He was born in Montgomery county a year before Alabama became a state and practiced his profession in this city for almost a half century.

During that time he had for his intimate friends Doctors William T. Rolling, Ames, J. Marion Sims, Boardman, Berney, Michel, Jones, Weatherly, Judge Goldthwaite, Chancellor, Lipscomb, Judge, Winston, Dray, Pope Walker, and all that goodly company of men who have left such traditions of their qualities that surely one must believe that "there were giants in those days."

Dr. Baldwin held the highest honor in the gift of his profession, being at one time President of the American Medical Association, and one of its judicial council; president of the Medical Association of Alabama; three times president of the Medical Surgical Society of Montgomery County and at the time of his death just appointed one of the vice presidents of the International Congress of Physicians about to be held in America. He was an associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of many other notable organizations throughout the union.

His Father a Virginian.

His father, whose name he bore, was a Virginian, and his mother was Miss Cecilia Fitzpatrick, sister of Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick Governor and Senator.

He graduated in his profession at the Transylvania University at the unprecedented age of eighteen.

Dr. Baldwin contributed much to the literature of his profession, and it is recalled that his writings were both scientific and of fine literary quality. His paper on Medical Education, read before the American Medical Association at its annual meeting held in New Orleans in 1849, has been pronounced by the members as: "the most elegant and powerful paper on that subject ever presented for their consideration."

Judge J. B. Gaston, who knew Dr. Baldwin as only one doctor can know another, in describing him said: "A large, domeshaped head, a piercing grey eye overhung by a bushy brow, a nose hooked like the beak of an eagle, a firm mouth with close fitting lips, and a somewhat massive chin—all set easily by a strong neck on a broad shouldered, muscular and active body, gave him an air of strength on mind and body, of dignity, of inflexible resolution and distinction."

Entering upon the business of life in very young manhood Dr. Baldwin soon manifested such self control, wariness and address as are usually acquired only by long experience, with a fine sense of right which was the rule of his conduct through life.

His Home Circle.

The wife who had been his first and only love preceded him to the grave, and her place was never filled by another. It was always said that the dignity and formality of his profession was laid aside when Dr. Baldwin entered his home circle, and that he was a playfellow of the children that blessed his home. He was esteemed as a friend of perfect loyalty and among the great men of his times. He was known for his eminent abilities throughout the limits of the state.

The beautiful home that he owned is now the Young Women's Christian Association, and although many years have passed since its erection, it is a structure of dignity and spaciousness, suitable with but slight additions for the accommodation of a great household of young women who find a happy home under its hospitable roof.

There are many of his old friends sleeping near his own resting place, and at the last trumpet he will arise among a goodly company of friends.

His son and name-sake, a brave young officer of the Confederacy, fell at the battle of Franklin and is buried in his father's lot.

* * *

JAMES HOLT CLANTON.

Lying beneath a time stained slab, an unobtrusive mass almost all but forgotten, is the body of that intrepid fighter, General James Holt Clanton.

It was this man who opened the battle of Shiloh, and he holds a record in war to be envied of all brave men.

He was born of ancestry that had been "Virginia rebels" in 1776, and courage was in his blood.

Although a native of Georgia, General Clanton was educated and lived his whole life in Alabama. While still a student at Tuscaloosa, he volunteered for the war with Mexico, but did not arrive until after the occupation.

He returned to Alabama and read law at Tuskegee, under Judge David Clopton. In 1850 he located in Montgomery, and five years later was elected to the legislature. He opposed secession, but entered the service of the Confederacy as captain in the cavalry. He was later made Colonel of the 1st Alabama Regiment. In writing of the different battles in which he was engaged one of his biographs remarks that "he always met the enemy in handsome style."

Raised Three Regiments.

In the spring of 1862 he raised three more regiments, and it was as commander of a brigade that he was so naively complimented by his biographer. He was commissioned a Brigadier General, but the regiments of his command were so scattered that he had little opportunity to handle them as a brigade.

In 1864 he fought General Rousseau at Ten Islands, on the Coosa. His force was made up of 200 men and his opponents force consisted of nearly 1,400. In this affair he lost his entire staff. General Clanton was the victim of an assassin's bullet, and died in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1871 whither he had gone as attorney for Alabama in a case before the Federal Court.

The young man who killed General Clanton was the son of Hon. A. R. Nelson who had been in the Federal army.

Brewer in his history of public men in Alabama says of General Clanton: "With the courage of Coeur de Leon, he had also the magnanimity and gentleness now lacking in any essential ornsity of that paragon of chivalry, the attributes of gentility and manhood.

Loving the land of his birth as he did the mother that bore him, the latter years of his life were consecrated to it with an intensity of devotion that forgot itself. He passed away in the noon-tide of usefulness, but his fame remains to keeping and to that time, happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine, shall, in years to come, fire many worth to noble deeds."

General Clanton married a Miss Abercrombie of Russell County.

TENNENT LOMAX, FATHER AND SON.

In a beautifully kept lot, the graves in the welcome marked by handsome shafts, lie the remains of General Lomax and of his son, Tennent Lomax, jr.

Both of these beloved men died in the prime of their manhood, and each was followed to his grave by a mourning city.

General Lomax, a man of wonderful physical beauty, standing six feet four inches, was a brilliant editor and knightly soldier. He fell at the battle of Seven Pines, far in advance of his regiment, the regiment far ahead of the Confederate lines.

He was born in 1830, a member of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina, and educated at Randolph Macon College. He read law under John A. Calhoun, in Eufaula, but did not remain long in the practice of the profession, as he found it distasteful to him.

He raised a company during the war with Mexico and was made Captain. During the occupation of the country he was Governor of Orizaba. When he returned to the States he located at Columbus, Ga., and edited a paper there. In 1857 he removed to Montgomery and resided here until his tragic death in Virginia.

Soon after the literary raid incident Captain Lomax's influence was devoted to raising the 2nd Volunteer Regiment. He was made Colonel and in that capacity was assigned the duty of taking possession of the navy yard and forts at Pensacola at the opening of the war. Two months later the command was mustered out. He was later elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Alabama Infantry, and repaired with it to Virginia. He soon became Colonel and it with that command that he went to his death. His commission as Brigadier General was sent to him the day he was killed, but he never received it.

His first wife was a Miss Shorter, and his second a Mrs. Shorter.

* * *

The son, Tennent Lomax, lived all his life in Montgomery and was a brilliant lawyer, and a young man of great personal popularity.

Mrs. Lomax survived all her children and only a few years ago was laid to rest among the members of her household who had preceded her.

THOMAS HILL WATTS.

Thomas Hill Watts was born in 1819, the year that Alabama became a State, and was a native of Butler county. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and began his distinguished professional career as a lawyer in Greenville, and the following year he was elected to the Alabama legislature. While there he was appointed Attorney General of the Confederate States. This position he held until October 1, 1863, when he resigned to become the Governor of Alabama to which he had been elected by a large majority.

He was an able lawyer and retained a large practice until his death.

Governor Watts owned the beautiful home on Adams street now the property of the Catholic Sisters who conduct St. Margaret's Hospital.

During the past week the Winnie Davis Chapter, Children of Confederacy were to place a tablet marking the house as historic, but the Sisters who own the property refused the privilege because of the fact that the house is private property and that the owners do not wish to be annoyed by sight-seers.

* * *

JOHN J. FLOWERS.

The nucleus of the Woman's College fund is due to the desire of Mr. John J. Flowers that a portion of his life's earnings should be devoted to education.

After the death of this Christian gentleman and exemplary citizen in April, 1895, his widow and children set aside $50,000 from the estate to be used as a memorial to him whom they loved so devotedly. It was at that time the desire that the fund that was created to establish the Woman's College in Montgomery originated.

The Administration Building of the College is practically completed and is known as the John J. Flowers Memorial. About this will grow groups of additional buildings, the first, a large dormitory to be constructed within the next twelve months.

Among the distinguished men and noblemen of nature who repose in old Oakwood no name will longer survive in the hearts of coming generations than that of John J. Flowers, for it is through his agency that the future womanhood of Alabama, particularly that belonging to Methodist families, will come into their ripest heritage of knowledge.

This good man was the son of W. H. and Sarah T. Flowers, and was born in Fayette county, Georgia, October 3, 1837.

Although a lover of books and a seeker after knowledge Mr. Flowers was not privileged to enjoy a college education. This fact he deemed a distinct loss throughout his entire life, and was often heard to lament that he was not a great scholar. He attracted about him however, men of learning, and his fine, common sense and broad human sympathies, together with a large fund of practical information, made him ever a charming companion.

Mr. Flowers possessed a business ability of a high order and much of the success of the large company with which he was connected was due to his able management.

Mr. Flowers left a large family of children and grandchildren, his sons all holding prominent positions in the business world of Montgomery, and his daughters presiding with grace and devotion in their beautiful homes. One of his granddaughters is the wife of the grandson of Mr. Josiah Morris, the great banker, whose grave is not far from that of Mr. Flowers.

A CALHOUN TRIUMPH.

Macon Telegraph.

In the struggle between the Federal government and South Carolina in the early thirties over the question of a State's right to nullify the acts of Congress, it was, as in so many other instances, the State, not the Federal government, that really won. It was not Andrew Jackson but Calhoun who triumphed. Jackson had been dared to threaten to hang Calhoun—but the logic of the nation forced him, later to assume a more conciliatory attitude. The great peacemaker, Henry Clay, proposed a compromise that a bill be passed reducing the tariff to a basis of 20 per cent on the home scale within ten years. This was all that South Carolina wanted, Calhoun promptly accepted the proposition and the part of his State, the bill was passed, and the disturbance ended for the time.

But threats of nullification and secession were still made from time to time by both Northern and Southern States until the issue was settled, by the war of 1861-5, even Massachusetts declaring in several resolutions adopted by her Legislature and approved by her Governor in 1843-5 that the annexation of Texas would drive the States of New England to a "dissolution of the Union."

THE PASSING OF THE YAQUI INDIANS.

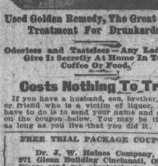
All the world has heard of the famous Yaqui Indians, of the state of Sonora, Mexico. They are, for the most part, dwellers in the hills, crudely armed with primitive weapons, but terrific fighters, who have more than once decisively beaten the soldiers of Mexico.

Peaceable when undisturbed, fully alive to the richness of their mines and the value of their fertile valleys, they sought only to defend that which was theirs from the grasping hands of those who desired their mines and their lands. Like most aborigines however, they were doomed from the first. What was at the time of Cortez, a tribe of five thousand strong, able to defy the warriors of Montezuma, has dwindled until there are now not more than five hundred souls in the valley of the Yaqui river and its mountain gorges which wall in the source of this stream.

The bulk of the Yaquis have been wiped out in sanguinary wars, or taken prisoners and shot, and those for whom no excuse for death could be found have been deported to the fever-stricken vales of Yucatan. The Yaquis as a race are no more, but their passing has been made complete only during the past few years.—H. H. Dunn, in the March Wide World Magazine.

Since John Quit Drinking

By John's Wife



Used Golden Remedy, The Great Home Treatment For Drunkards.

Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly In Tea, Coffee Or Food.

Costs Nothing To Try.

If you have a husband, son, brother, sister or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to write name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you Mention you did it.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE COUPON

Dr. J. W. Haines Company,
971 Glenn Building Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please send me a sample free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

TWICE AS MUCH

is spent for labor in painting as for material.

It is therefore important to buy the best paint so that this labor charge may be repeated as seldom as possible. 18 years continuous use in Montgomery with no competitor having one-third that life is an excellent proof of the economy of Lowe Brothers

"High Standard" Paint

Color Cards and Attractive Booklets Free.

The Kennedy Company

109 Commerce. 210 Bibb Sts.

Paints, Varnish, Glass, Brushes, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Wall Paper, Mantels, Grates, Tile, Builders' Hardware, Etc.

Jno. L. Cobbs & Co. Jno. L. Cobbs & Co. Jno. L. Cobbs & Co.

GOOD LIVELY NEWS FROM THE "STYLE STORE"

News from The Style Store is always good and interesting especially news from our Suit Department and this week more so than ever, every express helps to fill this beautiful department, and the stock in thorough harmony with the surroundings. We have not an old garment in the entire display, every suit, dress, skirt, waist and other apparel can be depended on as being absolutely new and correct, and the choicest selections of the season. Our styles are more exclusive than ever, and the prices on our new modeled gowns and suits are extremely moderate, plenty of medium and low priced things all through the stock and the tone of correctness and good taste, and the presence of quality is conspicuous throughout this entire department, in fact style and quality and newness reigns supreme here and besides there is

NOT A WICKED PRICE IN THE WHOLE STORE

OUR LATEST EXPRESS SHIPMENTS

Beautiful Creations in Shedwater Silk Foulard Dresses

Many in bordered effects and every other new feature that is newest and up to date for this coming season at all prices up from

$18.50

Thoroughly New Dependable Wool Tailored Suits.

Individuality, style and service noticeable in every garment, the new black and white stripes, the neat greys and tan mixtures. See these Monday prices only

$12.50 $15 $17.50

Exquisite Models White and Colored Voile Gowns.

These are beautiful costumes, made after the most attractive and striking models for women of particular and peculiar tastes, styles in a class by themselves.

$15 to $75

Pongee Coats The New Ones Cut for 1911

Natural colors and black, attractive new Spring cuts that hang and drape so beautifully. Very modest prices for the quality

$12.50 to $20

Showing The New Eton Effects

New exclusive styles embodying all the latest ideas in both silk and wool dresses, with the very newest Eton and Balero Waist.

McCall Pattern No. 3857
Price, 15 cents
A CHARMING COSTUME.

A stylish frock developed from sage-green cashmere and trimmed with hand-embroidered bands of green silk.

The six-gored skirt is fashioned with the new raised waistline finish and presents the season's popular straight, narrow lines.

Our Pattern Department offers an attractive selection of the newest styles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Madame Levy has just returned from New York where she has been for the last month or six weeks getting familiar with what is newest, both in that city and abroad. A glimpse at the beautiful dress fabrics and magnificent trimmings which she has selected will convince you at a glance that she succeeded in getting next.

Our exclusive and novel Dress Fabrics and Trimmings have arrived, and despite the fact that we always have the prettiest line of these goods displayed in Montgomery—this season they are handsomer than ever, and richer and more artistic than heretofore, but no more expensive than similar things of less beauty and grandeur on previous occasions.

We cordially invite Mrs. Levy's former customers and the public in general to give us a call whether interested in purchase or not, to see the display and to talk the matter of dress over with Madame Levy who knows as no other does what is what and proper in the Fashion World.

All the Beauty That Can be Put In a Shirt Waist Except the Beauty Herself.

VOIL AND MARQUISETTE WAISTS—Another shipment just in and as pretty as waists can be made, the new kimono effects, daintily and elegantly trimmed, $6 to... **$4.00**

NEWEST JAP SILK WAISTS to suit all occasions and tastes, not the ordinary plain kind but neatly and dressy made up, our prices only $5.75 to... **$3.75**

SPECIAL LINE EMBROIDERED SHIRTS, also plain and tucked, just the very thing to go with the new suits, and looks dressy as a $4 waist, choice... **$2.00**

Brand New Showing of Complete Line Messaline and Silk Petticoats

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS—Every garment absolutely new and fresh, all the latest Spring and Summer models in Madame Irene, Lyra and American Lady Corsets.

$2.00 GOWNS AND CORSET COVERS, made of nainsook, finely trimmed with embroidery and lace, our selling price... **$1.49**

$1.25 HIGH AND LOW NECK GOWNS made of nainsook neatly trimmed in lace and embroidery, a good $1.25 value for... **98c**

STYLISH GINGHAM DRESSES—The newest Spring cuts made of best Anderson's Ginghams, the newest patterns in stripes, checks and solid colors, Style Store price only... **$6.50**

GOOD NEWS FROM LINEN and STAPLE GOODS DEPTS

Every item of interest to you if you are up to the times in what is newest, and love reasonable and special prices.

All That is Newest in Madras, Ginghams and Percales, Style Store Quality

45c LINEN CAMBRIC LAWN, strictly all pure linen, 36 inches wide and just the proper weight for underwear, ruffling and little children's dresses, a good 45c quality, for this week's sale, yard... **39c**

SPECIAL 12 1-2c GRADE WHITE MADRAS, a splendid assortment of patterns of a good grade white madras, every yard should bring 12 1-2c, Style Store price this week for, yard... **10c**

HARD SERVICE BLOUSE LINEN. This is a special we have in linen colored linen, and for good hard service very few fabrics can be used for a substitute; on sale this week, yard... **15c**

UMBRELLAS

Good Umbrellas

Women's and men's styles, the latest designed handles, mission, fancy and plain, best grade American Taffeta, and worth $1.50 easy, special this week for

95c

Showing of all the newest ones for 1911 in every newest handle and assorted prices.

47-INCH COLORED MARQUISETTE, just the dandy fabric for an up-to-date, stylish dress, all the popular, leading shades for the new season, 47 inches wide, we could get $1.00 a yard, our price yard... **75c**

85c AND $1.00 FRENCH NAINSOOK. This material is 48 inches wide and one of the best fabrics in the, dress goods line for infants' dresses, we show two grades 85c and $1.00, to close out at yard... **65c**

HEMSTITCHED CRIB SHEETS. This is an elegant wearing quality, 73x50 inch size, our special price... **49c**

"ANCHOR HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, a big $1.10 value of 81x99 sheets, the well known and famous "Anchor" brand, our special price... **98c**

Good News from Women's Furnishing and Notion Dept's

New Hosiery, New Neckwear, New Bags, New Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Knit Wear and New Things for Children. Styles correct, prices right. A few items we quote, a visit will show you many more.

New "Onyx" Hosiery

Women's silk lisle hose with double length top, extra spliced heel, sole and toe, new Spring colors in navy, tan, grey, green, lavender, sky, pink, white and black. There is no better hose for this price... **25c**

New Neckwear New

Our new line of Spring and Summer Neckwear comprises some of the finest, daintiest patterns ever shown in Jabots, Chemisettes, Lace Collars, Wool Stocks, Ascots and Linen Collars, our prices are popular, up from... **25c**

COTTON CLUNY BANDS. We have a large range of patterns 1 to 3 inches wide and edges to match, these are the new ones just come lately, see window, yard... **8c**

CHILDREN'S DRAWER WAISTS, the bodies made of a good strong quality of cambric, with buttons and supporter loops, in all sizes... **15c**

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN PANTS; muslin pants with tucks and made of nice quality of muslin, our price this week... **10c**

VALUES IN STEEL SHEARS. These scissors are of German manufacture; sizes 5 to 8 inches and in perfect condition, our price... **25c**

NEW PEARL BUTTONS; a good fine quality pearl buttons, four or two holes and sizes 16 to 22, per card... **5c**

Crane's "Linen Lawn"

This is an elegant quality society writing paper that usually sells for 60c, we have a large assortment of the popular shades and to advertise this department more we make our special price, box... **48c**

Cotton Cluny Torchon Laces

These are the best imitation of the real, both in patterns and effect, all the newest for the new season, desirable 8c values, our price this week yard... **5c**

Be Sure to Visit Our 3rd Floor and See Our New Carpet Samples

Jno. L. Cobbs & Co. Jno. L. Cobbs & Co. Jno. L. Cobbs & Co.

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